THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office---North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.50 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIV. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892. NUMBER 18.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
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If Mother Would Listen.

If mother would listen to me, dears,
She would freshen that faded gown,
She would sometimes take an hour's rest,
And sometimes a trip to town.
And it shouldn't be all for the children,
The fun and the cheer and the play;
With the patient droop on the tired mouth,
And the "Mother has had her day."

True, mother has had her day, dears,
When you were her babies three,
And she stepped about the farm and the house
As busy as a bee.
When she rocked you all to sleep, dears,
And sent you all to school,
And wore herself out, and did without,
And lived by the Golden Rule.

And so your turn has come, dears,
Her hair is growing white;
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look
That peers beyond the night.
One of these days in the morning
Mother will not be here,
She will fade away into silence—
The mother so true and dear.

Then what will you do in the daylight
And what in the gloaming dim?
And father, tired and lonesome then,
Pray, what will you do for him?
If you want to keep your mother
You must make her rest to day;
Must give her a share in the frolic,
And draw her into the play.

And if mother would listen to me, dears,
I'd buy her a gown of silk,
With buttons of royal velvet
And ruffles as white as milk.
And she'd let you do the trotting,
While she sat still in her chair,
That mother should have it hard all through
It strikes me isn't fair.

—[Margaret E. Sangster.

THE GRAY COUPLE.

BY CECIL CHARLES.

My friend Kummels is a handsome fellow—barring the nose—and carries his forty odd years gracefully. He is a bachelor, but kind hearted on the whole, a good story teller and good company when you have the blues or get into a sentimental snarl with your wife.

Kummel owns a hotel on Long Island, one of those cool, quiet North Shore places overlooking the Sound. He does not aspire to manage it, but he spends some of the hottest days of the year out there and occupies himself pleasantly with doing nothing and doing it prettily.

A short time since my wife and I were his guests for a week at the Mansion House. One rainy evening, when the long grass forbade wandering and the Sound was gray with fog, Kummel entertained us with a story. My wife was unusually restless and continued pacing up and down the long piazza, alleging mosquitoes, until Kummel's good-natured narrative had begun as follows:

"Did I ever tell you about the Gray Couple?"

"I don't remember it," I said. "Perhaps Althea does."

Aut Althea didn't. So Kummel began in earnest.

"One afternoon I was sitting here in the porch when a carriage drove up. It was a very neat yellow affair drawn by a sorrel horse with a banged tail. The occupants were a lady and gentleman, both dressed in gray. The gentleman was perhaps my own age and the lady was about twenty-five or so. She was one of those gray-eyed, gentle, fragile creatures. Herman was manager then, but he did not come immediately, so when the gentleman asked if I was the proprietor I answered 'No, only the owner.' Then I whistled for Herman and asked him to kindly wait a moment.

"In the meantime I had opportunity to look them over and form an impromptu opinion. I guessed them to be bride and groom, or very nearly so—there was such a palpable attempt at appearing easy and accustomed to the situation. At all events, I took something of a fancy to them and was rather glad when they dismounted and made arrangements with Herman to remain a fortnight. They were given the corner suite, just above and looking out on the piazza above this. And they settled down very comfortably and unpacked their small valises and the banged-tail sorrel was put away in the stable and carefully fed and watered. Now, the Gray Couple were 'gray' in more than one sense of the word. They were Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Gray by name, and they were all togged out in gray clothing—gloves, hats, everything. Their eyes were gray, and I believe the gentleman had a gray hair or two.

"Well, a day or two passed and they seemed very happy and contented. They were comparatively a bridal couple, for they had not been married three weeks. They were everywhere hand-in-hand almost, arm-in-arm, anyway, and delighted with each other's good taste in matrimonial selections—that was clear enough. But after the first two or three days of sunshine the sky seemed to cloud up. Mrs. Gray appeared one morning looking frightfully pale. She had nothing to say and she wouldn't eat a mouthful of breakfast. Gray spent all the forenoon fussing about his banged-tailed horse and after luncheon went off for a drive alone. I suspected a first quarrel, but I didn't wish to intrude. However, I must say it made me feel bad to see the poor little woman walk up and down the porch with such a broken-hearted look in her eyes.

"Finally she went up to her room. But Gray didn't return. He stayed away until I began to think there must be something rather serious about it.

"Mrs. Gray did not come down again, either. So I found one of the chambermaids who seemed to have good sense and put her up to go and see if anything had happened. She came back and reported that Mrs. Gray was lying face downward on her bed, not moving or seeming to breathe. Of course I sent her up again at once to see if Mrs. Gray was dead. She went up and roused her and the lady said she was only resting; she would come down in the porch. But before she had had time to do so Gray drove up, sprang out and sent his horse and cart to the stable. He looked around, saw that his wife was not in sight and hurried up stairs. I had an idea he was a little frightened. And I felt sorry, for I had taken a sort of liking to him—he was one of those good-natured fellows, always ready with a harmless jest, even though he wasn't especially brilliant.

"After a good while he came down again, looking simply woe-begone. 'I say,' I said, moved by a sudden impulse, you'll pardon me if I'm making myself officious. But is there anything the matter? Anything that I could do to help you to set things right?' He looked almost relieved. 'Why,' he said, 'I'm in a deuce of a fix. I hardly know what to do. It's an absurd thing, too, and yet it's growing serious. My wife is the dearest little thing on earth, and yet she has some high-flown ideas that—well, I don't know but they are going to part us. She wants to leave me and go home. Not to her mother, for she hasn't any, but to an old maid cousin of hers who has filled her up with ridiculous notions of honor.'

"'But what have you been doing?' I asked. 'How have you misbehaved yourself to deserve such punishment?' 'Why, that's the humiliating part of it,' he said. 'It's so absurd. The truth is, I was in the war and I was wounded. And I never happened to tell my wife about it until last night.' He blurted this out like a big schoolboy, but he seemed relieved when he had done so.

"'Oh,' I said, 'I understand. Well good gracious! Of course you were very very young when you were in the war. A mere child. That's easy enough. Let's see—'64 to '84, twenty years; '91, seven more, makes twenty-seven. Suppose you were fourteen. Why that's only forty-one. A man of forty-one is young.'

"'It isn't the age, it's the wound,' he said, with a little groan.

"'And you mean to tell me she isn't proud of them?'

"He tried to laugh, but only succeeded in a sort of grunt. 'They're in my back,' he says.

"Well, of course there was a moment's silence. I wasn't as ready as I might have been. I didn't want to grin either. Then he went on hastily: 'I was a mere boy; carried the colors mounted. My horse was shot first and reeled sidewise. I couldn't turn him back quick enough and a shot ripped up my back—in and out—ricochet I think they call it. There's two big holes and they cost me a year in bed. But Celia will never get over their location.'

"I reflected for a few moments, then I said:

"'I'll try to help you out. I was in the war, too, for a few days. I'll tell a war story that may serve a purpose. Where is your wife?'

"'She's all dressed to go,' he says. 'She begs me to take her home. She isn't mean, at all, only just broken-hearted, and I feel like a fool.'

"'Have you your horse hitched up,' I says. 'Let her think you're going to drive her home. While it's being hitched she'll be down here in the piazza and listen, no doubt.'

"So Gray obeyed and the poor little woman came down, unaware, of course, of my knowledge of her reason for distress.

"Gray went down to the stable and I drew up my chair and began to talk to her.

"'Sorry to hear that you are going away, Mrs. Gray,' I said. 'I've taken such a fancy to your husband. But then, I've only discovered that he and I were comrades in battle once.'

"She turned a shade paler.

"'You—you were in the war?' she asked.

"'Yes; but I wasn't lucky enough to be wounded—much less do anything heroic. But then, after all, Mrs. Gray, a great deal of heroism goes unknown and unappreciated.'

"'Yes,' I went on, 'sometimes those who are nearest and dearest are ignorant of deeds of their loved ones in the past, which, if they but knew, would fill and thrill them with pride. How many people, Mrs. Gray, do you suppose know of your husband's wounds and the noble way he received them? Few enough.'

"I looked around to see if Gray was returning, but he was nowhere in sight.

"'And even if they did know of the bare circumstances,' I went on, 'how little idea they could form unless they had seen him as I had seen him that day, in the thick of the hideous struggle, the bullets whizzing by him, the powder clouds blinding and choking him, the shells bursting at his horse's feet, and he, child that he was—barely fourteen—dashing forward with the colors. When I remember it, I always think of the poem 'Boy Britton.' Perhaps you know that poem. An exquisite things. Yes, Gray was as eager, as daring a young hero'—I heard the wheels of the cart coming up from the stable and made a big jump to end it. 'No retreat for him—no retreat! A shot shattered the flagstaff in his hand. He stood in the stirrups and held his right arm up with the precious rag. Another terrific explosion, and the horse went down under him. He freed himself and turned to catch a comrade who had fallen and was being trampled, and a shot struck him in the side and ripped through his back! Think of it—a boy of fourteen—a tender child!'

"Mrs. Gray's face had changed strikingly as she listened. She sat leaning forward and fairly hanging on my words. Her lips had almost begun to work, when up drove Gray, good natured and impassive with the banged-tailed horse. As he sprang out, she rushed toward him.

"'Oh, Nattie, Nattie! We won't go—we—won't go! I want to stay—I've changed my mind, Nattie!'

"I disappeared into the house and he took her upstairs sobbing. But I knew it was all fixed and I felt quite happy."

Kummel paused and drew a self-satisfied breath.

Althea, my wife, had come up and stood leaning against the porch railing with her eyes intent upon him.

"And was it all true and just as you said, Mr. Kummel?" she asked, smiling very sweetly. My wife is considered a great beauty by good judges.

"H'm! Supposing it weren't," he laughed, "what would you say?"

"I should say 'Oh, what an awful liar!'" said Althea with beauty's own audacity.

"My dear," I corrected, "you wouldn't at all. You'd merely murmur 'Blessed are the peacemakers!'"—[New York Mercury.

Frogs Growing Popular.

Where there is a large supply of any one article on the market, it necessarily follows that there must be a good demand. There is upon the St. Louis market a large supply of frogs, ranging in size from obesity to attenuation. The frog, however, afflicted with embonpoint is at present the leader in the social swim. Frog raising is evidently a growing industry, and on the word of Paul Pietri and Julius Danseen is bound to thrive. Frog-eating among the Americans, these gentlemen say, has grown wonderfully within the past year or two, and they, from the nature of their business, are in a position to know. Although these gentlemen do not conduct a frog farm in the rear of their place of business, they are known to have concealed in the neighborhood of their kitchen and within easy grasp of the chef many well developed singers from the marshy lowlands, all of which are alive and full of hops. A man at the market who receives a fresh invoice every day of these sprawling warblers, which so recklessly jump at a piece of red flannel or a seductive minnow, says that their sale has become one of the most important branches of his business.—[St. Louis Star Sayigns.

A Very Old Rose Bush.

As long ago as the year 822, Hildesheim, France, is mentioned in history. In that year, we are told, Lewis the Pious, Charlemagne's son and successor, made it the seat of the Bishopric intended by his father to be established at the neighboring town of Elze. Less than a century before, Charlemagne had brought the heathen Saxons into subjection, and Christianity was yet new in the land. Gunther, the first Bishop, had been Canon of the cathedral at Rheims. Three years after his elevation to the new Episcopal See, he consecrated the first chapel, naming it in honor of the Virgin Mary. This chapel is supposed to have occupied the site under the present cathedral, where the crypt of the new church is built.

A pretty rose bush that now clings to the outer wall of the cathedral choir is said by tradition to have grown there since the days of Lewis the Pious himself. In the twelfth century, when the choir and crypt were being enlarged, a protecting, hollow wall was built around the rose bush, in order that the vine might continue to grow about the building when the new wall had been completed. A bit of the old arching may be seen behind the altar in the crypt. This is the present voucher for the great age of the rose bush, and it must be admitted that many traditions repose upon a less solid foundation.—[Architectural Record.

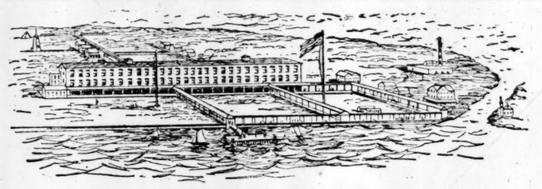
THE PESTILENCE RAGETH.

Passengers Removed From the Pest Fleet to Fire Island.

Sandy Hook Occupied by the Quarantined Immigrants.

The situation on board the pest fleet detained in the Lower Quarantine, New York Harbor, was, at last reports, decidedly encouraging.

The latest victim of cholera in the Quarantine fleet was Scholen Chazan, a young Syrian woman, who was a steerage passenger on the Bohemia. She became ill just after dusk, and was taken to Swinburne Island.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF FIRE ISLAND.
Where Quarantined Passengers Are Quartered After Their Release from Imprisonment on the Cholera-Infected Ships That Are Anchored in New York Bay.

She went in the same boat with the bodies of Regina Gushoff, sixty-six years old, who died of heart failure, and Christine Olsen, eight years old, whose death was due to marasmus. They were cremated.

Secretary Foster wired Colonel Weber that if Dr. Jenkins saw fit to discharge the Norge, her 700 steerage passengers could be received at Ellis Island. She is the first vessel coming in under the President's twenty-days' detention order.

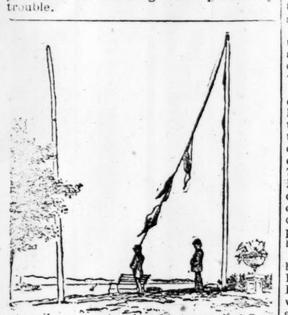
The ninety-six cabin passengers of the Rugia, who had been sojourning on the New Hampshire for a week, were released. The Cephus came alongside at 5:35 p. m. and took all hands aboard. The iron steamboat touched at Quarantine half an hour later. The passengers were given three cheers as the Cephus steamed to the Hamburg-American Line dock in Hoboken. The passengers were landed without trouble. They were glad once more to touch terra firma.

The Bohemia's cabin passengers were next day transferred to the New Hampshire, and the Wyoming's and Scandia's steerage passengers were taken to Hoffman Island to take the places of the Normannia's and Rugia's steerage passengers sent to Camp Low.

The Moravia's steerage passengers were sent to Hoffman Island as soon as the Scandia's were washed and disinfected.

On the Moravia all are well; on the Normannia all are well. Each ship will be disinfected with special regard to her fire-room. Many of the cases of illness reported among the stokers from incoming ships is the result of carelessness, not cholera: troubles.

From the Bohemia one steerage passenger was taken to Swinburne. It was a two-year-old child suffering from pulmonary trouble.



SIGNALLING AN INCOMING STEAMER.

There are no new cases of cholera, but eleven cases of measles. These latter cases are in number below the average or arrivals for any month.

From Fire Island comes the report that there has been no disturbance except of an electrical nature. Something happened to the telegraph wire, and there was no means of sending dispatches except by boat to the mainland. The alarmists declared that the wire was cut by baymen.

Captain G. D. Russell arrived about noon on the Ripple with seventy-eight men of the Thirteenth. They make the full number of soldiers now there 230, besides the thirty-five policemen, a force which seemed to be almost absurdly large in view of the peaceful attitude of the baysiders.

The passengers were very anxious to know how long they were to stay there, but could get no satisfactory information. All hands were furious at the detention.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Beebe, of Boston, who are among the Wyoming's passengers detained at Fire Island, took the Wyoming to avoid the cholera, and are much chargined at their ill luck. Mr. Ernest Jolly, a Paris journalist, came over for a short vacation. Now he will be obliged to return to France in the first steamer he can get after getting to New York. He is disgusted at his experience, and declares that if Lafayette had been quarantined on his arrival, as he had been, he would never have fought America's battles.

The three Parsee merchants and the Parsee journalist from Bombay are filled with wonder at their treatment. They regard cholera much as we would regard measles.

The sanitary arrangements have been greatly improved. Dr. Vought is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he has looked after matters. All garbage has been carried away and buried, and disinfectants have been freely used everywhere.

Normannia's Passengers Released.

All of the Normannia's cabin passengers were discharged from quarantine on the third day after their landing on Fire Island. Four hundred and fifty of them, together with some of the officers and cabin stewards, were brought from Fire Island and landed on the Hamburg-American Company's wharf in Hoboken. The others, about fifty in number, by special consent of Governor Flower, crossed the bay to Babylon from Fire Island, and, protected by a detachment of militia, went to New York City by rail.

No one who has not passed through a similar terrible experience can begin to realize how glad these people were to be released from imprisonment. They danced and shouted and sang and cheered. For more than two weeks they had been penned up in a cholera-stricken ship, in which people were dying every day from the deadly pestilence. For another week, they had been tossed on heavy seas, deprived of sleep, nearly starved and finally confronted with an excited mob that threatened personal injury if the passengers were landed where the State authorities had decided to temporarily confine them. The last night of their detention was something of a jubilee. In the big parlors of the Surf Hotel musicales were given, followed by dancing, and there were also form al gatherings, at which very pretty speeches were delivered when some member of the ship's crew or some person who had especially earned the gratitude of the passengers was presented with a gold watch or a handsome cash contribution.

The Sandy Hook Refuge.

The opening of Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., which had been set apart for the reception of immigrants from the infected vessels and from Hoffman Island, was delayed for several days after its preparation had been completed, but it was finally brought into use.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FIRE ISLAND AND SANDY HOOK.

Dr. Hamilton says that he was forced to postpone the opening of the camp, because the New Jersey authorities refused to allow the New Jersey Central Railroad to run freight trains to the camp, as they had promised to do. This compelled the authorities to use tugs for the transmission of supplies.

The United States marines have commenced guard duty. The revenue cutter Grant, with Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon Croner and Captain Smythe, was anchored near by.

Sixteen women attendants are in charge under command of Mrs. F. H. Dunkinson, an energetic middle-aged woman, the daughter of J. R. Johnston, who during war times was Mayor of Hoboken.

The formal opening of Camp Low and the declaration of strict quarantine within its lines, within less than twenty-four hours, turned a deserted beach into a small town, alive with the stir and bustle of 1050 people, speaking nearly every language under the sun. The 700 detained persons who were landed from Hoffman Island include forty-five Americans who were cabin passengers, but were compelled to return home in the steerage owing to the lack of proper accommodations provided for the summer traffic by the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

The camp was reinforced next morning by the arrival of the steamer William Fletcher with 356 people from the Hoffman Island detention hospital. The new arrivals were very indignant at the Hoffman Island authorities, who sent them away from there at 5:45 o'clock without anything to eat or drink. It was 10 o'clock before they could be fed.

The latest report received from Camp Low was of an alarming nature. It was as follows: "Cholera has broken out in Camp Low. Francesco Mareno died at 9 p. m. from the terrible disease. His death was reported by Sanitary Officer Rouch at midnight.

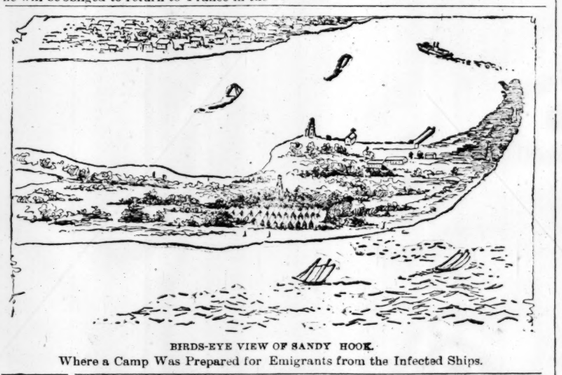
"A widow, the mother of four children, was also stricken down. She was isolated but she died in a few hours.

"It is a singular fact, as announced by the sanitary authorities, that both the dead man and the stricken woman were passengers on the Normannia who have been quarantined eighteen days. The utmost anxiety prevails and fears of a panic are entertained."

The Plague Abroad.

The total number of cholera cases at Hamburg, Germany, up to the time the last bulletin was given out had been 18,470, of which 8110 ended in death.

The reports for this day indicated a rapid abatement of the disease in all except two or three suburbs. The number of fresh cases had been 621, or eighty-two less than the day before; the number of deaths 187; the number of burials, 292. In public institutions there were on this evening 2739 cholera patients.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SANDY HOOK.
Where a Camp Was Prepared for Emigrants from the Infected Ships.

The steamer Uranus, which arrived at Hull, England, from Hamburg, was duly examined by the Health authorities at Hull and pronounced free from infection. Next day one of the firemen was taken suddenly ill with Asiatic cholera, which had remained latent during the short voyage from Hamburg.

The physicians who examined the seaman supposed to have cholera on the steamer Eppleton, which arrived at Queenstown from Newcastle, have decided that the case is not one of Asiatic cholera. The vessel has been released.

Fifteen people are at present under treatment for cholera in Antwerp, Belgium, but no new cases have been reported.

The railway companies have cancelled all arrangements for provincial excursions to Paris in connection with the National fetes.

MRS. VAN LEEVER—"Didn't you once say that it was cheaper to move than to pay rent?" Van Leever (dubiously)—"Yes; but I was younger then. Now I'm convinced that it's cheapest of all to burn out and get your insurance."—Brooklyn Life.

THE German military bill will provide for doubling the strength of military companies and that the consequent increase of expenditure for military purposes will exceed $25,000,000.

ENGLAND reaped a rich harvest by reason of cholera on the Continent. All the tourists and many native Frenchmen and Germans spent their outings on the island.

CHEERS FOR COLUMBUS.

Cornerstone of His Monument Laid in New York City.

A hundred Italian societies, headed by bands of music, escorted from Washington Square, New York City, the trucks bearing the parts of the Columbus monument to the place where it is to be erected, the circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The Columbus monument is the gift of the United Italian Societies, to the city of New York. It was made in Italy and brought to this country on the royal Italian transport, Garigliano. The sixty trucks, drawn by horses, six in some cases, fourteen in others, according to the weight of the section to be transported, moved up Fifth avenue.

Drawn up in a circle around the beautiful white Washington Arch, the companies of the Italian societies, the trucks gayly decorated with the Italian and American flags intermixed, the floats of magnificent and ornate workmanship made a magnificent picture in the clear September morning.

The day was observed as a holiday by the Italians of the city, and thousands of people who were abroad, moved hither and thither as bands of music arrived, and took their position in the forming procession.

The parade was headed by a squad of mounted police and they were followed by about one hundred cavaliers, some in uniform.

Following the cavaliers was a float bearing Italian veterans, then more cavaliers and members of committees, and after these the various Italian societies, some of which paraded as military bodies in uniforms of the Italian army. The societies came not only from New York, but from Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City.

The societies were followed by the trucks carrying the various parts of the monument, preceded by the officers of the war ship Garigliano, which brought the monument.

The route was up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, thence to Eighth avenue, where the ceremonies took place.

When the procession reached the circle, where a grand stand, profusely decorated with American and Italian flags, has been erected, the men formed around the spot where the monument is to stand and listened to speeches. Chevalier Barsotti gave an eulogy of Columbus in English, and was followed by Commissioner of Accounts Walsh, representing the Committee of One Hundred, who delivered the address of the day. Archbishop Corrigan then blessed the monument, and in the absence of Mayor Grant, Commissioner Tappan laid the corner stone with a silver trowel. In the stone were placed newspapers and coins. The Rev. Father De Sanft, and Mr. Luigi Roversi followed with speeches in Italian. "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Italia National air.

THE ANARCHIST'S DUE.

Twenty-two Years in Prison For Mr. Frick's Assailant.

The trial of Alexander Berkmann, the anarchist, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick on July 23, was called before Judge McClung in Criminal Court at Pittsburg, Penn. No one not having business in the court room was permitted to enter. Berkmann, when brought in, maintained the same indifferent demeanor that has characterized his conduct since his arrest. He had no attorney, and did not cross-examine witnesses. He had no witnesses for his defence. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Burleigh, who in his opening speech presented the seven indictments, charging Berkmann with offences ranging from felonious assault and battery down to carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Frick, Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co., and the victim of Bergmann's assault, was the first witness. He described the location of the Carnegie offices, and stated that the assault was made between 2 and 3 o'clock on July 23. The witness saw Bergmann pacing the hall outside of his office when he entered. Shortly after Bergmann was announced, and when he came in he shot at the witness, who fell to the floor. Mr. Frick said that he tried to rise, but received another bullet wound. A photograph showing the disarranged furniture as it appeared after the shooting was shown, as was also the clothing that Mr. Frick was wearing at that time.

Berkmann was then asked if he had any questions to ask, and said: "No." Then he said in broken English: "You think that I wanted to shoot Mr. Leishman, too?" Mr. Frick said he did not know about that, and left the stand.

Mr. Leishman, Vice-Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, who was in Mr. Frick's private office at the time, said that he did not see Berkmann nor know of his presence until he heard the revolver shot. He grappled with Berkmann, who tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Mr. Frick came to Mr. Leishman's assistance, and together they grappled with Berkmann, who then drew the knife and stabbed Mr. Frick several times.

Berkmann said: "That statement is untrue," and asked Mr. Leishman, "Are you positive I tried to shoot you?" "I am positive my statements are correct," was Mr. Leishman's answer.

Here the prosecution rested, and Berkmann asked for an interpreter, which was granted. He then said, "I am not guilty. I have a defence," and then he began to read irrelevant matter from a large roll of paper. The statement was an anarchistic and inflammatory address, written in German. Berkmann continued his harangue from 11:45 until 1:05 o'clock, when the Court shut him off. The District-Attorney did not make an address, saying that argument was unnecessary.

Judge McClung made a brief charge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all seven indictments without leaving the box. The Judge pronounced sentence at once, aggregating twenty-one years to the penitentiary and one year to the workhouse.

Just before sentence was passed Berkmann said he had not obtained justice, nor had he expected it.

RUINS AT ROCKAWAY.

The Famous Resort Almost Totally Destroyed By Fire.

Rockaway Beach, one of the most popular and famous of the seaside resorts in the vicinity of New York City, was almost completely destroyed by fire a few afternoons ago. Nearly every hotel and place of amusement in the town, all the stores and several cottages—seventy buildings in all—were swept away with a loss of over a million dollars. From the railroad station to the beach, and along the shore for a quarter of a mile, there remains only a heap of charred ruins. And somewhere in those 160 acres of ruins lies the body of a woman. Mrs. Phillips, whose escape from the building where the fire broke out was cut off by the flames. A man, William O'Donnell, who attempted to rescue her was horribly burnt, although his injuries were not necessary fatal.

The fire started in John Cornish's Seaside Dime Museum, on Seaside avenue, about half way between the station and the beach. In quick succession the flames attacked the other hotels along the beach and on both sides of Seaside avenue. Among the principal buildings which went were: Collins's Hotel, Murray & Datz's Grand Ocean Hotel, the New York Hotel, Peterson & Barry's Hotel, Meyer's Hotel, pavilion and pier; the Columbus Hotel, F. Roschi's Hotel, the annex of Wainwright & Smith's Hotel, Wainwright & Smith's bathing pavilion, Burchell's grocery store, R. Simpson's Hotel, Kruse's Hotel Dr. Pull's drug store, Peterson's pool room and the Globe Hotel, the fire tower, the electric light station, Garrison's Hotel, and on the beach Hotel Stamford, the Ocean House, the Columbia, Schuber's Hotel, Morrison's Hotel, the Grand Republic Hotel, the Hotel Albermarle and the St. James-on-the-Boulevard.

Beside these buildings, which are all large size, a host of smaller buildings, occupied as drug, cigar, ice cream and candy stores, and shooting galleries, were destroyed. With them went merry-go-rounds, carousals, toboggan slides, and the dozens of similar devices always found at seaside resorts.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE international chess tournament to be held at Chicago in connection with the World's Fair will distribute $7000 in prizes.

THE British building at the World's Fair will have among its decorations flags bearing the arms of the principal cities of the United Kingdom.

SEATS for 125,000 people are to be provided in the great Manufactures building at the World's Fair for the dedication exercises on October 21.

THE women of La Salle County, Ill., are raising money for the purpose of paying the expenses of some 600 or 700 women and girls during a visit to the World's Fair.

THE main railway station, within the World's Fair grounds, where all excursion trains will discharge their passengers, will be a handsome structure costing $225,000, and will accommodate 25,000 persons at one time.

SWEDEN'S building at the World's Fair has been designed on the lines of the old Norse stave churches, but with more solidity. The building is being constructed in Sweden and will be sent to Chicago in sections.

THE proposed building for a collective exhibit by merchant tailors at the World's Fair will probably be near the Fisheries building. As planned, it will be fifty-five feet square with a portico extending to the lagoon.

PERSON'S in Bombay, India, are persuaded that there will be considerable profit in making a varied display at the World's Fair. They propose to send over twelve elephants, so that visitors can take rides "on howdah with mahout," to give exhibitions of suttee, cremation, jugglery, nautch, wrestling, etc., and to sell tea at ten cents a cup. They expect to sell a million cups.

AT an expense equal to about $500, an industrial school at Guntoor, India, will make a notable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be entirely of articles made by Mohammedan women, and it is stated that none of their work has ever been exhibited at an international or national fair. A small drawing room in the Woman's building will be furnished with articles made by the pupils of the school.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, Penn., will send for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair an elaborately carved table of extraordinary historical interest. It will be composed of woods taken from the yoke of the famous "Liberty Bell," from the house in which the first American flag was made, from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, from the old ship Constitution, and from a pillar in Independence Hall. The upper surface will be inlaid with Indian arrow heads, relics of the Six Nations, with whom what is now Dauphin County was once a favorite hunting ground.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TICKET.

For President, Victoria Woodhull Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Stowe.

In the parlors of the Willard Hotel, at Washington, under the call of April 26th, a National Convention of woman suffragists was held, under the direction of delegates from Victoria Leagues of the different States. Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Powers, of Providence, R. I., acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight States were represented by fifty delegates.

On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York City, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and London, was nominated for President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary L. Stowe, of California, was nominated for Vice-President. The platform reads as follows:

Whereas, Under the fourteenth amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1892, for our candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this Nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts, backed by the ballot.

A HUSBAND'S ACT.

He Shoots His Wife, Kills His Mother, and Wounds His Brother-in-Law.

Desanpedro, a painter living in the Passy Quarter of Paris, France, shot his wife, killed his mother, and mortally wounded his brother-in-law a few evenings ago. The killing was done in Desanpedro's home. He did not live happily with his wife, and in the afternoon returned home half drunk. He began abusing mother and wife, and finally struck the latter.

When her brother interfered, Desanpedro shouted that they were all in league against him. He threatened to kill them all, and started for a back room where he kept his revolver. His brother-in-law followed him and grappled with him. The painter shook him loose, got the revolver, and shot him in the side. He then caught his wife, who had started to run down the hallway, crowded her back into the room, and shot her in the breast. His mother screamed for help and tried to open a window. He shot her four times in the back and she fell dead.

KILLED HIS SISTER.

A Ten-Year-Old Lad Sets Fire to Her Clothes.

George Gould, a ten-year-old boy, burned his sister Grace, aged six years, to death near Masontown, Penn.

The lad had been carrying coal from their coal mine to the house, a short distance, and when his mother said she would send Grace to help him he said he would burn Grace if she came.

The sister went along to the mine, however, and there the boy set her on fire with a pit lamp, and after watching her clothes burn for a while he ran off. The child died in a few hours in terrible agony.

BATTLE IN DAHOMEY.

The Natives Lose 1200 Killed and Wounded.

Advices from Porto Novo, Africa, say that the troops under Colonel Dodds, commander of the land forces of France in Dahomey, met and defeated 4000 Dahomeyans at Dogba.

The fighting lasted four hours. The Dahomeyans lost about 1200 killed and wounded. Colonel Dodds lost five killed and fifteen wounded. The Dahomeyans fought doggedly, and retreated from the field slowly.

AGAINST LIZZIE BORDEN.

The State Will Try to Prove a Suspicious Trip to Providence.

The State is ready to prove, it is alleged, that six months before the Borden murders at Fall River, Mass., Lizzie Borden went to Providence by way of New Bedford and there consulted with a lawyer as to the possible disposition of her father's property.

Two weeks before the murder she again went to Providence, and received all the information the lawyer could give her. Then she went to several stores in Providence and made purchases. When the story of the murders was published the lawyar recalled his client of two weeks previous.

IT is estimated that 2,500,000 bushels of corn have been shipped into Mexico from the United States during the past seven months. The Mexican railroads are blockaded with the increased traffic. Corn is still selling for $4 a bushel in the City of Mexico and many parts of the Republic, but the suffering of the poorer class has been greatly relieved by the free donations made them by the Government.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employes of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he believes that scales had formed on the plate and interfered with the working of some of the valves.

The boiler was carried fully two hundred feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken windows.

HARRISON TO ARBITRATE.

He Accepts the Task From Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The growing influence of the United States among the Nations of the continent finds a happy illustration in the treaty concluded by the Argentine Republic and the United States of Brazil, under the terms of which a boundary dispute between those two countries was referred to President Harrison for arbitration. The President signified to the representatives of the two Governments in question, through Secretary of State Foster, his willingness to accept the office of arbitrator. Brazil and the Argentine have now twelve months within which to submit their respective cases to the President, and the latter is required to render a decision within another twelve months after the filing of the briefs by the contending parties.

A MOTHER'S CARELESSNESS.

It Results in the Death of Her Four Children.

The four children of Mrs. Eckenbach were burned to death at Missouri Valley, Iowa, a few mornings ago. They were sleeping up stairs.

Their mother tried to fill a lighted gasoline stove and an explosion followed. She threw the stove down stairs and ran down herself to extinguish the flames.

The fire rapidly spread, and before help arrived the house was a mass of flames. The bodies of the children were burned to a crisp.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

39	BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 15	@$2 17½
Medium, 1891, choice	1 90	@ —
Pea, 1891, choice	—	@ 1 90
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@ 2 85
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@ 2 65
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@ 2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@ —
1891, bags	—	@ —
	BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24½	@ 25
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, seconds	20	@ 21
Western, thirds	17	@ 19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@ 23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@ 22
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@ 21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@ 19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@ 20½
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@ 18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@ 15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@ —
W. Factory, seconds	15	@ 15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@ —
	CHEESE.	
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10	@ 10¼
Full cream, colored, fancy	10	@ 10¼
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@ 9¾
Part skims, choice	6½	@ 7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@ 6
Part skims, common	3	@ 4½
Full skims	1	@ 2
	EGGS.	
State and Penn—Fresh	22	@ 23
Western—Fresh, fancy	21½	@ 22
Fresh, prime	21½	@ 21¾
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—Red s

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

STATE REPUBLIBAN TICKET.

For Governor:
DAVID M. FURCHES,
Of Iredell.
Lieutenant Governor:
JAMES M. MOODY,
Of Macon.
Secretary of State:
RUFIS AMIS,
Of Granville.
Treasurer:
HENRY C. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.
Superintendent of Public Instruction
EDWARD C. PERISHO,
Of Guilford.
Auditor:
HIRAM L. GRANT,
Of Wayne.
Attorney General:
THOMAS R. PURNELL,
Of Wake.
Justice Supreme Court:
WILLIAM S. BALL,
Of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

A FEW STRIKING FACTS.

In 1887, the last year of a Democratic Administration, the whole volume of trade between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year amounted in value to $1,408,502,979.

In 1895, under a Republican Administration, the total amount of our foreign trade during the fiscal year was the greatest ever known, amounting in value to $1,857,726,910.

In 1887, under "tariff reform," during the twelve months ending on June 30 of that year, the totatal imports admitted to the United States free of duty amounted to $234,221,131.

In 1892, during the corresponding period, under the Republican McKinley bill, the free imports to this codntry amounted in value to $458,001,145.

In 1891, during the eight months ending February 28 of that year, the total exports of manufactured articles of iron and steel from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo and Brazil amounted, in round numbers, to $361,000.

In 1892, under Republican reciprocity, during the corresponding period, our total exports of such articles to the same countries amounted, in value, to $499,000.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

One thing about the Democratic party is that when it does get into power it is a disappointment, and to honest and well-meaning Democratis, a humiliating disappointment. The campaign of 1890 was a pile of woes which were to follow the doings of the LIst Congress, and notably the Tariff law. They won on the prediction of these woes, by alarming the people, and pledging themselves to tear up root and branch all this evil legislation. What have they done? Nothing!

The platform of the Democratic party is a declaration of retrogression. It insists upon being backward; it sees nothing good in front of it; it is a standing protest against the progress and prosperity of the country. It is heedless of the most stupendous facts, and will not recognize those which, to any fair-minded man, are indisputable.

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly illustrates the survival of the unfit by statistics showing that while the population of the United States has a little more than doubled, the number of mentally defective persons has increased five-fold.

Weaver and Fields, the People's party candidates, do not question the corruption and outrages which mark important elections in many parts of the South, and a large part of their letters of acceptance deals with the remedies for these evils.

Alabama's answer to the "Force bill" issue of the Democracy was formulated at the State Convention of the Jeffersonian Democracy, held at Birmingham the other week, and was in these words: "We demand a free vote and a fair count."

Sixty Tin works are now closed in Wales and thousands of tin-workers are preparing to remove to America to find work in the Tinneries in this country. Yet the tinplate liar insisted that we could never make our own tinplate in this country.

Cleveland's "sturdy independence" didn't save the knees of his trousers when he was crawling to the feet of Tammany.

CLEVELAND'S "FORCE BILL."

A prominent journal takes occasion to remind the people of the country of the fact that on the 5th of October, 1888, President Cleveland directed Attorney Garland to appoint Federal Supervisors of Elections according to law. He did so. Among the instructions he sent out was a letter to Marshal S. F. Wilson at Nashville, Tenn., telling him what he had to do, and advising him that under Sections 2,022 and 2,024 of the Revised Statutes he had power to keep the peace, preserve order, protect Supervisors, prevent frauds and enforce the law. Thereupon the Marshal issued special instructions to his deputies to aid and assist Supervisors of the elections in the verification of the lists of persons voting at the different places; to keep the peace and protect the Supervisors to preserve order; to prevent fraudulent voting, or fraudulent or illegal conduct on the part of any officer of election.

Republicans cannot blame Marshal Wilson or his superior officers for endeavoring to enforce the law; but if the present democratic cry against the Fair Elections bill has anything in it, President Cleveland, Attorney General Garland Marshal Wilson and his deputies were guilty of an outrage upon the State and people of Tennessee.

Every law on the statute books is a potential "force bill." Every law is a dead letter that does not carry with it the implication that it will be enforced. If there were no force behind law no law would be obeyed.

It is ridiculous now that no Federal Elections bill is in question, that neither the Republican platform nor candidate proposes any definite measure for securing fair elections, except the appointment of a non-partisan commiss on-to make suggestions, for the democrats to howl themselves black in the face with rage over a measure which does not exist, and try to force a fictitious issue which every sane man knows is not before the public.

A FORCE BILL CRY IN TEXAS.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention recently held at San Diego, Tex., the following declaration, arising out of recent difficulties among Democratic factions in that State, was adopted:

That we fully realize the the evils arising from illegal voting, and that, when the ballots are perverted one of greatest safeguards of safe government is destroyed; and that our Senator be and is hereby instructed to formulate or support some bill to reform and protect the purity of the ballot in this State.

Without any fear of the "Force bill and Negro domination" before their eyes, the delegates to this Democratic convention unanimously adopted the above resolution. What will become of Texas?

HILL'S SPEECH A DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is obvious that Hill's "great speech" was a great disappointment. The Mugwumps resent his insulting references to them as tricksters and traders and "raw recruits," who were not to be trusted.

Much was expected by Cleveland's friends of Hill, but he has forced the tariff issue to the front, compelled the Democratic party to stand by the free trade Chicago platform which they had side-tracked in favor of the Force bill, Negro-domination bugaboo, and has stirred up the Mugwumps badly.

Senator Hill's speech has not improved Grover Cleveland's prospects of carrying New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sep. 23rd, 1892

The greatest week in the history of that great organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, ends to-day. Within that week has been crowded much that will never be forgotten by those who came to the encampment, either as participants or spectators. The big parade alone was worth traveling around the world to see; it can never be duplicated, as many of the 80,000 veterans who proudly marched up historic Pennsylvania Avenue will never attend another encampment; it was a living lesson in our country's history to the rising generation, that will always be remembered with pleasure.

Washington is proud of its encampment record, as it has every right tos be; it has disappointed the croakert at home and abroad and shown that it has no superiors and few, if any, equals as a host, and mind you, it is no small task to satisfactorially entertain a crowd that more than doubles a city's population. Hundreds of veterans who are regular attendants at the annual encampments say that other cities have treated them well, but none have ever treated them so well as Washington has done. The veterans were made to feel that Washington belonged to them, and during the entire week there was a good-natured rivalry among Washingtonians to see who could do the most to enhance the favorable impression made upon the veterans when they arrived. The work of the local committee has been wonderful; it exhibited to the visitors the most handsomely decorated city they had ever seen; it furnished comfortable free sleeping quarters to 55,000 veterans and arranged for an ample supply of food for them at reasonable prices; it introduced for the pleasure of the visitors an entirely new method of fancy electric illumination for streets; it arranged a system of reunions, with the aid of Gen. Palmer and his staff that was a decided improvement in that line; it gave an exhibition of fire-works as fine as ever seen in Washington; it stationed courteous clerks wherever it was thought information might be desired by veterans. In short, if anything was left undone that might have added to the comfort of its guests it was because nobody had suggested it to the committee.

The President, who returned to the White House in company with Mrs. Harrison, who is still in a critical condition, Wednesday morning, was in no frame of mind to take any part in the entertainment for his comrades, but he was pleased to know that everything had been so enjoyable to them, and he so expressed himself to the commiittee. Vice-President Morton, who took the President's place in receiving the parade, said: "I am delighted. Everything has been perfect." Secretary Charles Foster said: "This is undoubtedly the biggest week in the history of the G. A. R."

Partisan politics were tabooed during the encampment, but it required no special effort to ascertain that Mr. Cleveland and his copperhead associate on the democratic ticket has few if any, friends among the rank and file of the G. A. R. The veterans cannot forget, if they wanted to, the treatment of hundreds of their poor and deserving comrades, at the hands of Mr. Cleveland when he was President.

Dare Republican Convention and Ticket.

At the Republican Convention held at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., on September 13, 1892, Geo. C. Daniels esq., acted as Chairman, and A. W. Jones was elected Secretary.

The Convention being organized, the following candidates were nominated; George C. Daniels for the Legislature; Charles B. Daniels for Sheriff; Sanderson Payne for Register of Deeds; T. D. Hassell for Treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Peterson was endorsed for Coronor.

On motion, W. St. Clair Pugh esq, was unanimously elected Chairman of the County Executive Committee, after which the Convention adjourned.

GEORGE C. DANIELS,
A. W. JONES. Chair'n.
Secretary.

ALittle Girl's Experience In A Light House.

Mr. and Mrs Loren Trescott are Keepers of the Gov. Light House at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter four years old. Last Aprilshe was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and tutning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's Discovery is invaloable. Sold at Alex. Wadsworth's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

Isn't It Strange?

Congressman Tom. Watson says: "This Congress made no attempt to repeal the McKinley tariff which they so much denounce. Isn't it strange? This Congress has spent half a million more than the billion dollar Congress. Isn't it strange? This Congress refused to put refined sugar on the free list and thus destroy the sugar trust which is levying its illegal tribute on every home in the land. Isn't it strange? The last Congress was in session seven months and passed no general laws except those to spend the people's money. Isn't it strange?

Democrats Who Are Not Afraid.

Springfield Union,

One of the speakers at the late Convention in Alabama denounced the outrageous frauds upon the ballot perpetrated by the regular Democrats and asked for volunteers to act as United States officers to insure a fair election, and every man in the hall, 800 in all, responded. Three-fourths of these men have always voted the straight Democratic ticket till this year, and yet they are not afraid of the so-called force bill.

The Burglington News says that Mr. George Jeffereys, who lives near Lebanon church, in the Mebane section, has a covey of young partridges that came to him in this way: The house cat went into the field where it caught a mother partridge which had a lot of little ones. Rather than be left alone they followed the cat home as it carried the mother bird in its mouth. Mr. Jeffries caught them and has them in a coop.

Tho's Ellison, murderer of three men, who killed W. H. Brown, at Mount Airy some weeks since, was hanged by a mob on the 13th.

The frog in the fable who puffed himself up with wind in order to compete with the ox in size, suffered a collapse that brought him to his senses. There is where he had the advantage of the small farmer who, to compete with his neighbor who owns a large plantation, buys more land than he can pay for and finally falls under the trustee's hammer.

In 1888 North Carolina polled 147,902 votes for Cleveland, and 134,784 votes for Harrison; total of 282,686 votes. The Porter census for 1890, two years later, puts the voting population of North Carolina at 342,643 men 233,307 white and 109,346 colored.

Because you have a rich and virgin soil, is no excuse for slighting the manure question. Begin applying all the manure you can to the land in due season, and avert the evil day when you will otherwise have to resort to commercial fertilizers.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has information from correspondents all over the State to the effect that the cotton crop is very short and that the corn crop is not by any means a full one. Some correspondents report that there is not more than 50 per cent. of the average cotton crop.

CO-OPERATION OF THE PEOPLE NEEDED FOR A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.

Albemarle Park Journal.

Fairs and exhibitions have been in order ever since that great day in Eden when everything was fresh from the hands of the Creator, and He looked upon and "judged" and tied the red ribbon of "very good" upon all living things. The rule from that day to this has been comparison, competition, rivalry and the survival of the best. When man was commanded to go forth and conquor and subdue the earth, it was by this rule of comparison and awarding of the premium to the strongest, the most beautiful, the most useful.

In this way the ancients builded their cities which, though buried beneath the sands are immortal in history. In this way the artists and orators of Athens reached a degree of perfection beyond all their rivals.

In this way modern England with a territory less extensive than North Carolina has been able to produce butter, beef, mutton, hogs, poultry, cheese, wheat, oats, rye, barley &c. sufficient to sustain a population of 30,000,000 souls. The county fairs of England have been an important part of England's matchless history. At the English county fairs the lass and the lady, the farmer and the lord have met and compared their products and their animals for the past five centuries. In this way they have learned how to get as much out of one acre of land as the average North Carolinian does out of twenty acres. By the same process of county fair competition and comparison they have produced the perfect beef ox, the perfect milk cow, the perfect mutton and wool growing sheep. But for these combinations and competitions of the English farmer England would not command the trade and ships of the world as she does to-day.

The county fairs of the Western States of our own country have been one of the potent factors in changing the Mississippi valley from a wilderness into the garden of the Lord within the lifetime of one generation of men.

First step for a successful fair is co-operation, the second stop is co-operation and the third step is co-operation on the part—first of all—of the farmers and truckers. When the farmers put aside narrow selfishness for the common good, all other lines and occupations will soon fall into line and whoop the thing on to a booming success.

Just what the Paris Exposition did two years ago, and what the Worlds Fair expects to do next year on a large scale and for the whole country Albemarle Park Fair hopes and expects to do for this tidewater and sound section of North Carolina.

The natural riches of the soil of this section and the wealth of its waters need only the intelligent and unselfish co-rperation of all its people to make it the most prosperous spot on the continent.

If the people will they can make the Albemarle Park Fair this year the beginning of the red letter epoch in the history of all this, as yet practically undeveloped region.

The pride of our position in relation to the whole State of North Carolina now awaking to new life and energy should stir us to do our very best this year in getting up the best fair in all Eastern North Carolina We can do it if all the people will bring what they have and turn out. Every exhibitor and visitor will learn enough from all the rest to repay him ten times over his cost, time and trouble.

An Opinion of Hill.

Colonel Tracey, who has charge of some of the editorial work at Democratic headquarters, has opinions of his own about Senator Hill. He was asked why the national committee had been so anxious to bring Hill out strong.

"Ah," said the Colonel, "that's politics. We have been obliged to pat him on the back so as to make him feel good. He's been feeling very sore, you know; everybody knows it. We've rubbed the fur fur down the right way and soothed him, but I want to say that Hill could'nt be elected constable in his own town if he ran again for office. Everybody knows that."

Perfectly sure, perfectly pure, perfectly harmless is Simmons Liver Regulator.

In a bulletin issued from the North Carlina station a summary of the replies given by a number of Southern growers about their methods of winter storing of Irish potatoes make it appear that all agree that the late crop is easy to keep. Many prefer to store in barrels or crates in an outbuilding; some spread on barn floors and cover with straw, but the majority prefer storing in hills outdoors and covering with earth. Nearly all agree on the necessity for keeping potatoes cool and dark.

So easy in its action, harmless and effectual in relieving is Simmons Liver Regulator.

Cornmeal makes a rich food for milk cows, but too much of it makes them run to fat instead of to milk. Feed the meal always with hay or some equivalent.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never failed to relieve costiveness, and blind or bleeding piles.

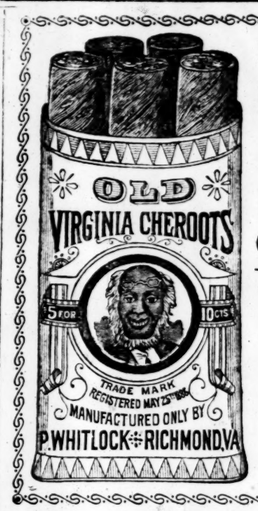
Too many farmers think that all there is of farming is to plow the ground, sow the seed and harvest the crop.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure dyspepsia.

It pays to compost manure, as a rule, thus making it more available, less bulky and free from weed seeds.

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure sick headache.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.



Some Men Pay

TEN CENTS FOR A CIGAR THAT IS NO BETTER THAN AN

Old Virginia Cheroot.

THEY ARE SOLD FIVE FOR 8 TEN CENTS.

Proceedings Of The Senatorial District Committee.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Senatorial District held at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 15th, day of September, 1892, after full discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for the Senate at this time.

On motion adjourned.

M. B. CULPEPPER,
W. S. HARRISON, Chairman.
Secretary.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

FOWLER & CO.

THE ELIZABETH CITY ACADEMY.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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CATTLE POWDER. — CONDITION POWDER.
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DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS.
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Is more WATERPROOF,
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will WEAR LONGER
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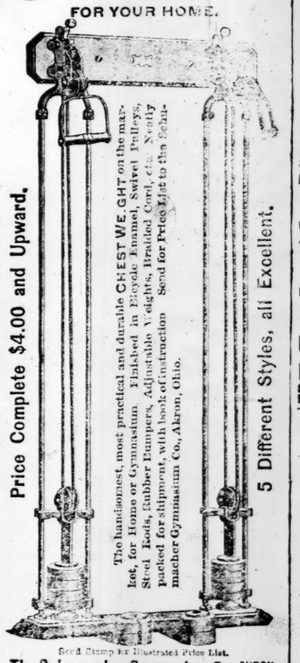

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Chills and Fever Cured by Slocum's Chill Tonic.
Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Cake and Liver Complaint at once.
No Bad Effects.

The Only Remedy of its Kind.
RELIEVES AT ONCE
All Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

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The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature.
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Has a Large High Arm.
Has a Self-setting Needle.
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Has No Equal in Construction.
Has a Mechanical Appearance.
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Has a Perfect Adjustment.
Has a Positive Take-up.
Has Stylish Furniture.
Has More Good Sewing Qualities and does a Larger Range of General Work than any Sewing Machine in the World.

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This new treatment for Catarrh and diseases of the respiratory organs is one of the most important discoveries in medical science and possesses the following advantages:

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FREE TREATMENT at any drug store.
CACTERINE AND INSUFFLATOR, $2.00.
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PURE CREAM-TARTAR POWDER

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All forms of Sheet Metal for Building
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Correspondence solicited; write for prices and terms.
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A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING
EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION
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In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.
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FOR BILIOUSNESS, Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

NO CURE NO PAY
ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS
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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
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FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC., AND FOR BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS.
BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST

THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:

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Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED,

As a general family remedy for dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly know anything else, and have never been appointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon

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Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman; B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and T. S. White.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. L. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden, Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor, Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—J. F. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas., F. M. Cook Jr., Collector.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulcher, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. F. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Thos F. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John F. Overman. Register of Deeds, Mr. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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BOOT & SHOEMAKER
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Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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At the Old Stand on Road Street
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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
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C. A. Snow & Co.
OPP SITE PATENT OFFICE,
Wa hington, D C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Sep't 28, 1892.

Abuse isn't argument.

Perquimans Court this week.

Only three more weeks to the Fair.

The "rotten egg" organ is solidifying the Peoples' party.

Farmers have had another favorable week for saving fodder.

Registration begins to-morrow, and will close on October 29.

The CAROLINIAN will be sent until the 15th of November for 25 cents,

On the 25th, inst. by Charles Reid J. P. Mr. A. D. Blanchard of Woodville was married to Miss Mamie Armstrong of Pasquotank.

On the 25th inst. by H. M. Pritchard, J. P. Mr. Martin Pritchard, of this county, was married to Miss Nancy Linard, of Camden.

The Democratic game is to make the impression that the Peoples' party is dwindling away to a mere corporal's guard.

The Commissioners of Perquimans have decided to enlarge the Court House. Work will begin at once. Wm. F. Stokes has the contract.

Few localities offer better facilities and prospects for business ventures in the way of moderate investments in manufacturing plants than Elizabeth City.

A new postoffice has been established at Boyd's Neck, in the lower part of this county. It has been named "Elisha," and Mr. Elisha Lister has been appointed postmaster.

Mr. William Jackson, who formerly resided at Chapanoke, died at Portsmouth, Va. on Sunday. His remains were brought to his old home on Monday for interment.

Judge Hoke will hold Chowan Court at Edenton next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be there on Monday, when he hopes to meet his many friends in that locality.

A gentleman, who is in the habit of visiting Elizabeth City every six months, dropped into the CAROLINIAN office the other day and said: "Your city is improving all the time I see marked evidences of it since my last visit."

The Democratic leaders are suppressing facts and doing a good deal of violence to the truth in this campaign. Large crowds greet their speakers according to their *reports* and very small ones according to the REALITY.

At the Republican Convention of Camden held on Saturday, the following most excellent ticket was nominated: For Representative, Felix Jones; for Sheriff, John H. Sawyer; for Register of Deeds, Wiley K. Dozier, and for Treasurer, Major S. Gregory.

Jordan J. Horton esq., of Hertford county, died a few weeks ago, aged about 75 years. He represented the county in the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and in the Legislature in 1878. He was, perhaps, the largest man in the State, his weight being over 400 pounds.

At the meeting of the Peoples' Party Congressional District Executive Committee held at Edenton last week, Riddick Gatling, of Gates, was nominated for Congress. He is a good man, and should he be elected he would make an honest and faithful Representative, and he would not co-operate with the Bourbons neither.

One of our Democratic exchanges deplores the fact that at the meetings of the Democratic Clubs "the leading business men are noticeable by their absence," and that to the young men it is "very discouraging." Why bless him, the intelligent business man cannot feel any interest in Democratic success in this campaign, and he isn't going to make himself active in promoting it. And young men who want to succeed in business would be wise in following his example.

We paid our regular semi-annual trip to Hertford on Monday, and it was as pleasant and profitable as they always are. There was an unusually large attendance at court There is but two cases on the civil docket, but the cases on the State docket number 36. Two women indicted for poisoning a Mrs. Nixon will be tried to-day. The main topic discussed was *politics*. The Democrats made the most noise; the Peoples' party appeared most numerous and firm, and the Republicans were quiet but wisely organizing to "down" Bourbonism. Leroy Smith, the "Democratic redhorse of the District" made one of his wearisome speeches, repeating the old campaign stories and lugging in the dead issue Force bill. Its result was to unify Republicans and to solidify the Peoples' party.

Bobbonism must go.

The CAROLINIAN preaches the gospel of Toleration in politics.

For eyes that itch, try bathing them in a weak solution of weak salt water.

The plainest food, like potatoes, vegetables and cereals is the most fattening.

A gentleman advertises for a wife "who is pretty, but entirely ignorant of the fact."

——Half a dozen Carpenters wanted immediately. Apply to E. W. Dozier, Elizabeth City, N. C.

There is much more boodle than enthusiasm in this year's Democratic campaign.

——If You don t buy your goods until you can beat Robinson & Co's. prices, you are in for a life-long wait.

If you want to keep posted in the progress of the campaign in the District and State, subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

If you have got the hiccough try the effects of a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar, and don't be surprised if it relieves you.

——WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's. New styles, reasonable prices.

The "rotten egg" editor's unreliable *spies* have made him write a lot of silly billy stuff about what never took place. They imposed on his senility and credulity.

—BRICK FOR SALE. A large quantity of well-burned, first-class quality of Brick now ready for the market at the "Thompson Brick Works." Address, F. G. Thompson, Manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking our plans will not amount to anything unless the thought be followed by a determined will to execute.

——HALF PRICE! Ladies $1 lace serge shoes at 50c, and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Cos

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

In this State the men who are leading the revolt of the honest, fair-minded, liberty-loving Democrats against Cleveland on National issues and Bourbon methods and the "Bosses" in State politics, are now made the targets of the rabid and vulgar abuse that hitherto was hurled at the Republicans.

—THE VERDICT IS! "Upon the evidence in this case, we unanimously find that Robinson & Co. sells the lowest.

An "Old Soldier" friend has kindly remembered us by sending a copy of "Pennsylvania Sixth Reserves Veteran Volunteers," a handsomely printed pamphlet of 44 pages, with illustrations and biographical sketches of the prominent officers, etc. Among them is a striking likeness of our friend and neighbor Major Samuel Waters, with the following biographical sketch:

Major Samuel Waters was born in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa., October 14, 1833. Enlisted in the "Iron Guards," April 22, 1861, which became Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 28, 1861; to First Lieutenant, October 23, 1861, and to Captain, September 21, 1862, and was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the Battle of the Wilderness, March 13, 1865. He was wounded at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864, in the last hour of his three year's service, but subsequently by re-enlistment he served til the close of the war. He has made his home in the South since the war, where he now resides in Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOCAL MENTION

Don't worry. It never pays.—The schooner "Fred L. Hamlin," Capt. Douglas, has left for Philadelphia with a load of lumber.—Miss Hallie Waters, who has been visiting relatives at Cattawissa, Pa. has returned.—Something for all time, the clock.—Attention is called to Salomonsky's new advertisement.—Mr. P. S. Shipp, who attended the Grand Encampment at Washington last week, reports it as one of the most enjoyable occasions of his life.—Mr. R. Frank Welton and Miss Benna Vista Barrett, both of Portsmouth, Va., were married here on the 21st.—Our merchants are getting ready for a heavy fall trade.—It is always in order to move the previous question, providing that question is in the way.—Maj. J. W. Greene and wife, of Alexandria, Va. are visiting their daughter Mrs. Rev. L. L. Williams at the Rectory.—"Just take a turn around the square," is what the busy man said to the organ grinder who was playing in front of his office.—The local poet says truthfully of woman:

They say she's a creature of whims and moods,
With nothing stable about her.
This may be true, but she's charming, too,
And we cant get along without her.

—Mr. Wellington E. Waters is home on a visit. He has been connected with the Red Star Line from Philadelphia to Liverpool., having made several trips to the latter City.—"This thing is worth looking into," said the pretty girl as she stood in front of her mirror.—We acknowledge a call the other day from our old friend Dossey Battle, of Tarboro. He is solicitor for the Keeley Institute at Greensboro.—There isn't much lifting power to a man's religion if it doesn't make him do his best to pay 100 cents on a dollar.—Mr. C. B. Ladd, representing the Gloucester Net & Twine Co. of Boston, dropped in on Saturday and paid his respects to the CAROLINIAN.—Our friend Capt. Samuel Waters called on Saturday and gave us a graphic and interesting account of the great Grand Army Encampment and Reunion at the National Capital from which he had just returned. Meeting, as he did, so many of his old army comrades, most of whom he had not seen since they parted on the battle-field, he says he was a thousand-fold repaid for the time and cost of the trip.—A cholera scare does some good in having attention paid to the sanitary condition of the city.—The Versifier thus alludes to the election time bore:

He's coming round our brains to craze,
The man whose coming's unexpected;
Who slaps you on the back and says,
Well, who d've think will be elected?

—E. F. Aydlett, esq. is attending the Supreme Court at Raleigh.—Drop a line, fishermen.—The work on Meltz's mammoth store, on Water Street is going on, and, too, the large building of Mr. C. W. Overman, on Poindexter Street, is rapidly going up.—The indications are that the coming Fair will be a good one.—Inquired a young housekeeper at the grocery: "Have you some fine salt?" "Yes, madam," was the reply. "Is it fresh?" You see, she didn't want any stale.—

Some officeseekers who're about
'Tis said will surely be "left out."

—The Pastor, Rev. E. M. Jordan, being sick, there were no services at the Methodist Church on Sunday.—Samuel A. Harrell, the well known blind man of this place, died rather suddenly on Sunday morning. His age was 54 years.—Mr. Carroll G. Pool, of Lynchburg, Va., spent the Sabbath here on a visit to his father, Judge Pool.—Our worthy townsman, Grant B. Thompson, is lying seriously at his residence on Pennsylvania Avenue.—Miss Nellie Russell, of Norfolk, is visiting Mrs W. W. Griffin, on Main street.—The Rev. Mr. Blackwell, the eloquent Pastor of the Baptist Church, has commenced a revival service.—Deputy Sheriff J. S. Wilcox left on Monday with the three prssoners sentenced to the Penetentiary last week.—Still a few watermelons lingering in market.—Mrs Della Chandler, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs G. B. Thompson.—Several of our lawyers at Perquimans Court this week.—Dr T. N. White, of Belvidere, was in town yesterday.—There will be a Cantata, entitled "Lillie Bell," at the Opera House on Friday night, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church.—The Grand Lodge of the Order of Love and Charity is in session here.

Pasquotank Court.

The following is a synopsis of the most important cases disposed of at Pasquotank Superior Court last week:

STATE DOCKET.

State vs. Charles Bell. Indicted or larceny. Verdict of the jury. guilty. Sentenced 2 years to the Penetentiary.

State vs. John Sawyer. Indictment larceny. Found guilty. Sentenced 1 year to Penetentiary.

State vs. John Jackson. Indictment larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced 1 year Penetentiary.

State vs. W. F. Carter and Wilson Spellman. Affray. Both found guilty. Carter was fined $20 and costs and Spellman $10 and costs. The latter not being able to pay it was committed to jail for 30 days.

State vs. Wm. McMorine and Ed Ward. Affray. Both found guilty. The former was fined $25 and costs and the latter $10 and cost.

State vs. Frank Lamb. Two indictments; one for assault with intent to commit rape, the other for committing the act. A special venire of 50 were summoned, but it being ascertained that the defendant, a colored lad, was under 14 years of age, and that under the laws of the State, could not be convicted of the crime, the Solicitor asked the jury for a verdict of assault with serious damage, which was agreed to by the counsel for the defense, and a verdict so entered. Judge Hoke then sentenced the prisoner to 2 years in the county jail, and gave the County Commissioners power to hire him out or work him on the public roads after eight months.

On the Civil Docket the following were disposed of: M. W. Bufkin vs. D. Eason, judgment for plaintiff for $300; defendant appealed. Wm. Blount vs. Wm. Spence, judgment for plaintiff for $12 50. George Beveridge vs. M. W. Bufkin, judgment in favor of plaintiff for $182. E. F. Aydlett vs. Wilson Forbes and wife, foreclosure of mortgage; judgment in favor of plaintiff for $2132,90

Streneth and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Alex Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Don't let weeds ripen seeds before you mow or pull them and add them to the manure heap.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Card.

On last Wednesday two minors working at Jones' mill, came to blows. Neither was hurt; one was my son, the other David Swain's. Said Swain goes to the Mayor, tells a falsehood and has my son arrested. It cost me $10.50—$5.25 in cost for three witnesses. Have I been robbed, or not? When officers charge exorbitant fees because they have the power, it is robbery.

I have voted the Democratic ticket for 27 years if this is a sample of how a Working Man is fleeced by them, I am done with it.

W. H. WARE.
Elizabeth City, September 26.

State Republican Platform

The following is the Platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, on the 7th, day of September, 1892:

WHEREAS, we believe the continuous prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon the success of republican principles; therefore resolved,

1. That we endorse the platform of the National Republican party adopted at Minneapolis; and we likewise endorse the administration and re-nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and pledge to him and to Whitelaw Reid for the Vice-Presidency, our earnest and undivided support.

2. That we denounce the arbitrary system of county government as subversive of the rights of the people, destroying local self-government, imposing the burdens of taxation without representation, and affording the opportunity to place the administration of the county governments in the hands of the minority, investing them with arbitrary powers, not giving the constitutional right of appeal from their rulings.

3. We denounce the election laws now in force in North Carolina, enacted to prevent fair elections, and so framed as to allow the minority to rule by fraud and trickery, and oppress the people, rather than to obtain a full and free expression of the will of the voters.

4. Education and morality being the guarantees of good government, we favor the education of the people.

5. We denounce the fraudulent pretences of the democrats in claiming an economical administration of the state finances, while year after year, an increased and fictitious valuation has been placed upon property, as a basis of taxation, so that within a few years the burdens of the people have been nearly doubled, to meet the extravagant expenses of the State government.

6. We denounce among other matters, the present method of letting out the public printing, by which the same is given not to the lowest bidder, but to the favorites of the democratic party, regardless of economy.

7. We denounce the democrats for placing convict labor in competition with free labor.

8. We favor such legislation as will remedy the evil of excessive hours of labor in our factories and workshops.

9. We favor an increase of the national circulating medium in this country, and the establishment of postal savings banks for the purpose of securing a better distribution of money.

——Engle's gallery will be supplied with good help during the great rush on Fair week. Mr. Viggo Lund, who made such nice work here one year ago, will have charge of the Gallery when I am away.
JNO. F. ENGLE.

CONSUMPTIONED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bonchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4 '91. 1yr. New York.

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE,

because the higher they rise in society the weaker they find themselves bodily. Risley's Philotoken controls the nerves, aids nature in her various functions, and thus combats with the many ills of womankind successfully. If your druggist has not got it he will order it for you for $1 a bottle, from Chas. F. Risley, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Courtlandt St, New York. Send for a descriptive pamphlet with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Philotoken
16-1yr

NEW FURNITURE STORE

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of
FURNITURE
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS
which will be sold at "bottom prices."
Goods will also be sold on the in stallment plan,

T. B. WILSON & CO

—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11:38 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 7:38 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9:00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Plantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina

CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
THRESHING MACHINES
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices
A. B. FARQUHAR,
York, Pa
51-12.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
S E ESI GNBIGWATCH,
Water St, (next door to Overman's cor
Elizabeth City, N. C.
19 Years Experience at Bench

WE POINT WITH PRIDE!

To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to

LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY!

We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters on Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.

R. SALOMONSKY

There is no Sleight of Hand,

by means of which we have been able to keep up the prices and class of goods we are doing. It is managed by the way the public patronize us.

OUR THINGS AT ONCE

are possible if they work together. Our trade is simply drawn by four horses—four good steady horses—instead of one wretched screw or some ill matched pair. And as we understand thoroughly how to drive the team they

Make It

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corner-stones of our house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large Stock

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N C

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISETT

J. B. FLORA & CO.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Nobody this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pa

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

FOWLER & CO'S

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL,
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniure, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES; Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

DR. THACHER'S
Liver and Blood SYRUP
A POWERFUL TONIC
PURE LIVER REGULATOR
PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

Price, 50c and $1.
Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FAVORITE SINGER!
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINCER
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers
Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials,
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
249 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Monster Parade of the Veterans at Washington.

Details of the Order's Twenty-sixth Reunion.

The first day of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R., held this year at Washington, opened with fair weather, crowds of veterans and visitors and many interesting ceremonies.

The feature of the day was the dedication of Grand Army Place, the old white lot, just south of the Executive Mansion. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade.

The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by General Eugene A. Carrusa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marines. District National Guard, Post of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans.

It started at ten o'clock from Second street west of the Capitol and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to a stand in front of the Treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice-President Morton.

At noon Commander Palmer, in a short address from the grand stand, declared the encampment opened. He then read the following telegram from President Harrison:

LOON LAKE, N. Y., September 18, 1892.

General John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the National Capital and to have received in its historic avenue this representative assembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction, but made it the worthy political capital of an unbroken Union. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand, but all this has been denied to me by the intervention of a sad and imperative duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Palmer announced that he had received word from the President that he was compelled with great regret to withdraw his invitation to the Grand Army to a reception in the White House, but that the house and grounds would be open. The formal dedication address was then delivered by Vice-President Morton. The programme was closed with brief addresses by Secretary Noble, Attorney-General Schofield and General J. W. Keifer.

Second Day.

The second day of the encampment was devoted to the grand G. A. R. parade.

Through dense lines of thousands of people who lined the pavements and side streets, past buildings whose lavish display of fluttering banners, flags and streamers attested the cordiality of the welcome of their owners, cheered on by the fresh voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs.

So the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousand strong, marched up the broad, smooth, asphalted Pennsylvania avenue, along whose rough cobblestone, as members of the greatest of modern armies, they had marched twenty-seven years ago.

The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, corps insignia and flags on each side of the long stretch between the Capitol and the Treasury Department was as picturesque and gay as the decorators' skill could make it.

The weather was perfect at the beginning, one of those rich autumnal days for which Washington is famous.

At 10:40 o'clock the head of the procession swung around Pennsylvania avenue, up Fifteenth street, past the Treasury Building. Their wheel around the corner was a signal for the 800 young school girls on the neighboring grand stand, led by several conductors blowing cornets and flutes, their young voices burst forth, fresh and strong, and "Marching Through Georgia" was sung.

The District Old Guard and the Albany Battalion, which formed the escort to the Commander-in-Chief, presented a fine appearance. After General Palmer and his staff came the Carter Band, of Boston, leading the Sixth Massachusetts and the First Defenders, of Pennsylvania, who, as the first comers, had the right of line of all the Grand Army posts. They marched in double-line formation, which avoided any dispute over precedence.

The Illinois Department of the G. A. R. headed the State posts. The State was very well represented and they presented an attractive appearance. Secretary Rusk was one of the leading figures of the staff of the Wisconsin Department, which followed.

The Keystone State was the banner State of the procession in numbers, and thirty-five of her crack cavalry men rode past at the head of the long line of Pennsylvanians, who took up the whole of the avenue at one time. There were probably 10,000 of them in line, and it took an hour and a half for them to pass one point.

Ohio's marchers were distinctive in every way and were probably absolutely unique as a marching body, for in their ranks, stepping briskly along like the plainest citizen, was ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. President Hayes received great cheering along the whole line of march. He marched afoot, and his hat was in his hand most of the time, waving a courteous response to the kindly greetings he constantly received. There were 5000 Ohio men in line.

The Empire State posts followed close upon the Ohio veterans, and in one of two carriages at their head rode Generals Sickles, Slocum and Rosecrans. The New York City and Brooklyn posts led the New York detachment.

New York also had many battle flags in her procession, and one collection of about eighteen carried in a body, was everywhere greeted with applause. It took New York just one hour to pass, and the Empire State representatives would have been much longer in going by were it not for the fact that by direction of the Commander-in-Chief orders had been given to close up the ranks, which theretofore had been rather open. There were approximately 8000 of the New Yorkers.

Connecticut's troops, about 2,000, were all neat and fine-looking men, with good large bands.

Finally, at 6:05 o'clock, the last veteran had passed by, the grand parade of the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. was over, and was ready to be written an unqualified success in the page of G. A. R. history. In every way it had equalled the expectations of its projectors. More men were in line than at any other Grand Army parade. An estimate close on to 50,000 men would not be far from the mark. The appearance of the men was highly creditable to to the organization.

Third Day.

Soon after eleven o'clock Benjamin Palmer opened the encampment in due form. After prayer by the Chanlain-in-Chief, Rev. S. B. Paine, of Ocean Grove, N. J., the Committee on Credentials reported the delegates present; then the Commander-in-Chief began reading his annual address:

The first part of General Palmer's address was devoted to speaking of the appropriateness of Washington as the place of reunion for the veterans of the war, and to reminiscences and associations connected with the spot. Speaking of the return of the Union Army on its disbandment to civil duties and avocations, he said that every avenue of business life numbers former soldiers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that he believed that the key to the soldiers' success would be found in the school of discipline and training from which they graduated twenty-seven years ago. A review of his work while Commander-in-Chief followed. All that he said on the subject of pensions was as follows:

"The passage of the Disability bill under date of June 27, 1890, was so munificent in its scope, providing pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers suffering from mental or physical disabilities, recognizing the service of a class who by lapse of time were unable to furnish the testimony of their comrades as to the origin of their disabilities, requiring only the certificate of a physician and the examination by a pension board, that no additional legislation was sought by the last National Encampment. The Pension Committee have endeavored to have corrected certain inequalities in the ratings which were not commensurate with existing disabilities, from which many comrades are suffering, all of which will be given to you in detail by the committee."

At the conclusion of the address the reports of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General and Judge-Advocate General were submitted.

The report of Adjutant-General Fred Phisterer gives the total expenditures of his office during the fiscal year as $11,800, and as the per capita tax of two cents per member produces an income of but $8000, the Adjutant-General says that the tax should be at least three cents per member per annum. He says that semi-annual returns from posts and departments are unnecessary, and that annual reports will suffice.

He also calls the present inspection system unsatisfactory and cumbersome, and thinks that the installing officer of a post could also act as its inspector. A revision of the present rules and regulations is also recommended. The number of persons entitled to seats at the present encampment is stated at 1148, of which 433 are representatives-at-large and apportioned according to membership December 31 last.

During the last calender year there was a gain of 229 in the number of posts, making the total number 7368. There was a gain in membership of 64,491, but the losses were 60,109, leaving the number of members in good standing December 31 last 407,781, an apparent loss of 1708.

This loss is said to be apparent, because in one department it was found that nearly three thousand had been added without authority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there was actually a gain of about twelve hundred in the total strength of the organization. During the year the deaths numbered 6944; honorably discharged, 18 6; transfers, 9493; suspensions, 34 387; dishonorable discharges, 467, and delinquents, 13,582. Commenting on the losses, the Adjutant-General says:

"Practically it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is now at its high st point. It, no doubt, will remain about the above numbers for a few years to come, when, necessarily, it must decrease, and the decrease will be rapid."

Departments returns show that from July 1, 1891, to December 31, 1891, $96,011 was expended by the various posts for the relief of unfortunate comrades, soldiers' widows and orphans and the total expenditure on that score from July 1, 1871, to June 31, 1891, was $2,322,776. The Adjutant-General believes that these figures are not correct, and says that there is no doubt the actual amount was larger.

The annual report of Quartermaster-General Taylor to the Adjutant-General shows the total expenditures of the organization during the last year to have been $30 246, leaving a balance on hand of $7548. The amount realized from the capital tax was $13,051, and from sale of supplies $22,147. The largest item of expense during the year was $12,357 for postage and incidentals. The total amount to the Grant Monument Fund is $11,578.

B. F. Stevenson, Surgeon-General of the G. A. R., in his report says that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1892, there were 876,078 pensioners on the rolls, and that the appropriations aggregated $139,133,387. In addition to these vast expenditures the annual appropriation for the numerous Government homes was $2,633,840. There are also 173 Government cemeteries kept up by Government appropriation.

The most important and interesting feature of the afternoon session was the selection of Indianapolis as the place where the next annual encampment will be held. Lincoln, Neb., announced that she would not make a contest, and after Governor Chase, of Indiana, had made an address extolling the advantages of Indianapolis, that place was selected by acclamation. The encampment then adjourned till 9 o'clock next morning.

Fourth Day.

Rainy weather ushered in the fourth day of Grand Army week, and a drizzling rain made the streets sloppy and the atmosphere heavy. The old soldiers began to leave the city in great numbers, and the railroad companies were busy moving the immense crowd, estimated at 300,000 people, they had brought to the city.

The second day's session of the National Encampment was the principal event of the day, and the selection of Commander-in-Chief for the coming year was the principal work of the encampment. Captain A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Wis., was chosen by acclamation, Colonel Lincoln, his principal competitor, withdrawing.

Beside the National Encampment of the G. A. R. there were meetings of the Union Veterans' Union, the Woman's Relief Corps and other kindred organizations.

A number of corps and other reunions and receptions were held.

The encampment, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the proposition to deny life membership in the encampment to past grand officers and ex-post commanders.

A warm contest over the election of Senior Vice-Commander resulted in the choice of R. H. Warfield, of San Francisco. Commander Palmer's position on the color line was sustained by the encampment.

This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year took place. Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, the ranking Past-Commander-in-Chief, administering the obligation. After the new Commander-in-Chief had been installed he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one, E. B. Gray, of Milwaukee, to be Adjutant-General. Comrade Gray then came forward and was inducted into office by Comrade Beath.

The new Commander-in-Chief then assumed the gavel and declared the Twenty-sixth National Encampment adjourned sine die.

MRS. HARRISON REMOVED.

The President's Sick Wife Returns to Washington.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The mountain air at Loon Lake, N. Y., not having proved beneficial to President Harrison's sick wife, it was decided to remove her to Washington.

At 11 o'clock a. m. Mrs. Harrison's journey was begun by her transfer to the long mountain wagon by which she was conveyed to the nearest railroad station, three miles distant.

Four strong men carried her on a stretcher to the wagon. The President and Dr. Gardner walked on either side, each holding one of the patient's hands. The stretcher was carefully placed in the wagon on a large and comfortable cot. Dr. Gardner, the nurse, and the President were the only other occupants of the wagon except the driver. The other members of the family followed in tally-ho coaches and other vehicles.

The trip from the cottage to the special train in waiting at Loon Lake station was successfully made. The horses proceeded at a walk, and the wagon springs were so perfectly adjusted that the many rough spots in the mountain road were scarcely felt by the occupants. The wagon was carefully backed up to the rear of the train, and willing hands were found to assist the President and Dr. Gardner in carrying the patient into the car which had been specially prepared for her reception.

It was 12:15 o'clock when the train moved slowly away on its long journey to the National capital.

It was a Pennsylvania special and was the best that could be procured for the purpose. It was a vestibule train, composed of the Esperanza, a combination baggage and parlor car; the Newport, a hotel sleeper, and the Sybaris, an observation car. The Sybaris, which is at the rear of the train, was occupied by Mrs. Harrison. A large, comfortable bed had been set up in the open portion generally used as a sitting room. It was provided with everything that could possibly contribute to the ease and comfort of the occupants.

The train ran at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The route selected was by way of Malone, Moore's Junction, Plattsburg, Albany, Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Groups of people were gathered at the stations along the route who made no demonstrations, but stood in an attitude of silent sympathy as the train passed. No one was allowed to enter the train.

The special train arrived at Washington at 8:45 next morning about fifteen minutes late.

About 5 00 people assembled to await the arrival of the Presidential party. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the rear car and placed on an army litter and carried to an army ambulance. The President and Dr. Gardner rode in the ambulance with Mrs. Harrison, and Dr. Bannister took a seat on the outside of the ambulance. Four mounted policemen cleared the streets for the party. They were driven immediately to the main entrance of the White House. Mrs. Harrison was taken from the ambulance and carried to her apartments on the second floor, accompanied by the President and Dr. Gardner.

Dr. Gardner, in speaking of the trip, said that Mrs. Harrison stood the journey very well, in fact much better than they had expected, and as the train brought them to Washington she became more buoyant in spirits.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE National Convention of Republican League Clubs closed its session in Buffalo, N. Y. President Clarkson and the other officers were re-elected; at a mass-meeting in the afternoon Whitelaw Reid and others spoke.

AN operation was performed on Mrs. Harrison, at Loon Lake, N. Y., and the doctors declared her condition to be slightly improved.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK and his stenographer, Egbert Rogers, were arrested at Albany, N. Y., on the charge of destroying the documents used in his recent labor report, which alleged that the McKinley bill had increased wages.

WESLEY WARREN killed his sweetheart, Lizzie Peak, in Mount Holly, N. J., by stabbing her in the neck with a carving knife.

THE two little children and the servant girl of Robert Craven were burned to death by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp at Ashbourne, Penn.

A FIRE in the machine-shop of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard damaged the machinery of the new United States cruiser Cincinnati about $40,000 and caused a loss on belting, castings and buildings of $20,000.

AN apparent attempt was made to blow up Governor Flower, of New York, with an infernal machine concealed in a cigar box, which was sent to him at the Windsor Hotel, New York City.

MRS. SIMON H. WESSLER and her only daughter, Kate, a young woman of nineteen, were instantly killed by a train at Blairstown, N. J.

THE Harris New York State Light Cavalry Veterans dedicated at Gettysburg, Penn., the monument which marks the position held by them during the battle. The invocation was made by Chaplain Buell, of Cumberland, Md., who also performed the dedicatory rites. The oration was then delivered by Eugene B. Traves, of Peekskill.

THE Fifteenth Regiment left Homestead, Penn., for home. There were many regrets expressed by the people at the Carnegie mill at seeing the regiment leave. About two hundred of the men in the mill quit work when they heard that the soldiers were ordered home.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, formally opened the Democratic campaign by speaking before a large audience in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

EDWARD POTTER accidentally shot and instantly killed his wife at New Haven, Conn. He was cleaning his gun in his wife's bedroom, when it was discharged and the bullet struck her in the neck.

VIOLA PORTER CHAPPELLE, colored, died at her home in Ellington, Conn., aged 109 years. She was born in Belchertown, Mass., but had lived in Ellington seventy years. She was the oldest woman in the State.

South and West.

FOUR men were killed and two injured in a head-end collision between a freight and an accommodation train, near Marshalltown, Iowa.

THOMAS H. WATTS, ex-Governor of Alabama and Attorney-General in the Confederate Cabinet, died at Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, after several weeks' illness.

THE convention of the People's Party and the Jeffersonian Democracy at Birmingham, Ala., nominated candidates for Congress and Presidential electors.

WILLIAM DUNPHY, the pioneer cattle king of California, died at his home in San Francisco a few days ago, aged fifty-four years. He was worth $15,000,000.

EIGHT persons were injured in a rear end collision between two sections of a G. A. R. excursion at Kent, Ohio.

THE Hawaiian Consul, D. A. McKinley, brother of the Governor of Ohio, died of paralysis a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal.

BRAD D. SLAUGHTER, United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska, has resigned, because, he says, the Government is too slow in paying his bills.

COURIERS from Pine Ridge (South Dakota) Agency said that the Indians were again dancing at secluded camps. The Brules especially are surly and defiant.

THE People's Party of Arkansas withdrew four of the eight names on its ticket for Electors-at-Large. Their places will be filled by four Republicans. This is a fusion against Democracy.

THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of property has been swept away by the fierce prairie fires which have been raging north and east of Newcastle, Col., for some time.

ALBERT FULLER and Henry Casper fought a duel at Gold Ridge, Ala., Casper being killed and Fuller fatally shot. An old quarrel caused the affair.

THE Cainese Six Companies have issued from San Francisco, Cal., a second proclamation warning their countrymen not to comply with the registration law and threatening them with evil if they do.

Washington.

MINISTER RYAN telegraphs to the State Department that, by a decree of the Mexican Government, corn, cornmeal and beans will continue to be admitted free from tariff duty until the 30th of next November, and after that until the last day of January, 1893, subject to reduction of seventy-five per cent. of the tariff duty.

THOUSANDS of visitors began flocking into Washington, which was gayly decorated with bunting from one end of the city to the other in honor of the Grand Army encampment.

THE Bureau of the American Republics at Washington has been informed that on and after January 1, 1892, the Republic of Guatemala will remove all import duties upon printed books not bound.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs announces that the Choctaw troubles in Indian Territory have been temporarily quieted. Sixteen Indians have surrendered for trial and the armed bodies are disbanding.

THE Interior Department announces that the Kiowas and Comanches are ready to take lands in severalty. This will result in the opening of more than 2,000,000 acres to settlement.

THE body of John Hackman, a member of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 110, of Newark, N. J., and a member of the Newark Fire Department, was found in the James Creek Canal at Washington. When the body was found most of his money, his watch and his overcoat were missing. Foul play was suspected.

Foreign.

CANDAHAR, India, is completely demoralized by cholera; consequently the Governor has postponed the date of the proposed attack on the Bazaras.

THE Mexican Congress was opened by President Diaz.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked about thirty miles from Torres Novas, Portugal. Nine were killed and eight were injured seriously. The cause of the accident was a loose rail.

GENERAL L. NUEILLA, late in command of the revolutionists in Spanish Honduras, who was recently captured, was shot at Truxillo, after having been found guilty of Treason by court martial.

THE Spanish Government has declared October 12 a perpetual National holiday in commemoration of the discovery of America.

EMIN PACHA was reported to be in power of the Arabs at Lake Albert Edward Nyanza, Africa.

FIRE destroyed 100 houses in Olkusz, Austria. Fourteen persons were burned to death and eight others were fatally injured.

THE scarlet fever epidemic is assuming serious proportions in London.

LATE reports from the cholera-infected cities of Europe showed a slight though general decrease in the progress of the disease.

THE eviction of tenants was resumed by several landlords in Ireland.

THE influenza has spread with alarming rapidity at the port of Lurin, Peru, and the deaths are counted by the dozens daily. The epidemic also prevails in the Pachamac, Cienguilla, Huyacan and Manchay valleys.

LABOR RIOTS.

St. Thomas, West Indies, in the Control of a Mob.

Fierce labor riots are reported from St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The troops were called out and they met the mob near the English bank. After a sharp fight, in which eleven soldiers were severely injured with stones and several colored men were shot the troops were driven back. When the order for retreat was given the mob attacked so hotly that the soldiers broke ranks and fled.

The worst element then had almost complete possession of the city. Scores of houses have been entered and plundered by burglars.

Many of the wealthiest families took refuge on their ships for fear that they might become victims of fire and outrage in the city.

AN agent of Baron Hirsch is now traveling in Central America, selecting sites as settlements for Russian Hebrew colonists.

RAILROAD FATALITIES.

Great Loss of Life Attending Three Wrecks.

Robbers Derail a Train But Miss the $1,000,000 Booty.

The eastbound night express on the Santa Fe Railroad was thrown from the track by would-be train robbers, three miles east of Osage City, Kan., at three o'clock the other morning. Four men were killed and about twenty-five persons seriously injured.

The train, consisting of a baggage, express and mail car, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers, was thrown over an embankment three feet high, and the first five cars piled on top of the engine. Engineer Edward Hayer stated before he died that he had seen that the rails had been loosened and turned so as to derail the train, and, being unable to stop in time, had tried to jump the obstruction.

There were $1,000,000 in Mexican subsidiary bonds, consigned to the Mexican Central offices in Boston, in the safe in the express car, and it was probably the mistaken impression of the wreckers that the amount was in currency that caused them to wreck the train.

The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track. The passengers were extricated from the telescoped cars and a relief train summoned from Topeka, thirty miles to the northeast.

The relief train returned to that city at 10:20 o'clock in the forenoon. Several passengers say that they saw a number of men run for the brush near by immediately after the disaster. The toolhouse at Barclay three miles west of the scene of the accident, was broken open the night before and a number of tools removed. Several empty whisky bottles were found in a pool of water near the scene of the wreck. A spot was found where three men had lain in the grass, and tracks were found leading from this spot to the railway track.

Relief first reached the train from Emporia. An examination of the track was made, and it was found that the fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and spikes drawn from ten ties, and the rails bent over to the inside.

Burned in the Wreck.

Alleged neglect of orders by the crew of a freight train, which pulled onto the main track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Shreve, Ohio, in front of the eastbound express from Chicago at about 3 o'clock a few mornings ago caused a terrible wreck, in which eleven persons were killed. Nine were injured.

Both locomotives were ditched and completely smashed. Six cars of the express, including the postal car, two express cars, the baggage car, smoking car and one coach, together with five of the freight cars, were also wrecked.

The wrecked cars were totally destroyed by fire. One coach and two sleeping cars on the express train were not wrecked, and escaped the flames.

There were five clerks at work in the postal car. Four were instantly killed, and the fifth one was mortally injured.

The passengers imprisoned in the burning smoker and day coach made desperate efforts to free themselves as the flames swept toward them and their cries for help were heartrending. The fire crept upon them so quickly that their rescuers had to stand back while the victims perished.

A Fatal Collision.

The second section of the Philadelphia express, eastward bound, ran into the westward bound Pacific express at Rheems Station, Penn., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, early the other morning. One engineer was killed, and the other and the firemen of both trains mortally injured.

WEAVER AND FIELD.

A Joint Address Accepting the People's Party Nomination.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER.

Generals Weaver and Field, the People's Party candidates for President and Vice-President, accept the nominations of their party in the form of an address to the people of the United States, which was given out for publication in Pensacola, Fla. After announcing their hearty accord with the Omaha platform, they say:

"We have already, one or both of us, visited fifteen States in the Northwest and South, and if health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed.

"We have been received by the great body of the people with marked cordiality. The enthusiasm manifested everywhere is simply without parallel and extends to every part of the Union thus far visited.

"By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants, their sufferings, and have been brought face to face with the manifold perils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. The people are in poverty, their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and when work is obtainable the wages paid are for the most part unremunerative.

"The old parties are in hostile camps arranged on sectional lines and represent the bitterness and cruelties of the past, every year years discussing the issues of the late war, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between them, they vie with each other in their subserviency to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the past quarter of a century.

"Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of robbery and spoliation proceeds unabated.

"In the meantime the farmers and planters North and South and wage earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances are shot down by hired mercenaries, acting under orders of arrogant corporations, which have unlawfully usurped the functions of government and presumed to act in its stead.

"These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people."

After denouncing the impurity of elections, North and South, the address says in conclusion: "All who desire the revival of business, all who wish for the return of prosperity to our country, all who desire to relieve the depressed industries and wage workers of our common country, all who desire an adequate increase of our currency and the free coinage of silver, all who desire the abolition of banks of issue and constitutional control of the great instruments of commerce by the Government of the United States, all who desire that the laws of taxation shall be equitably adjusted to the property of the country, all who desire that the public domain shall be sacredly held in trust for the people, all who desire that the highways between the States shall be rendered subservient to the popular good, and, finally, all who desire the restoration of fraternity among the people and the obliteration of sectional animosities should at once regard it as their conscientious duty to align themselves under the banner of this great industrial and fraternal movement."

THE 700 school marms of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a recent decision, must pass an examination in hygiene; physiology and the nature and effect upon the human system of alcoholic drinks. This law had been ignored and salaries illegally drawn in the three years aggregate fully $300,000.

IN Montana there are 1300 irrigating ditches and seventy-eight mining ditches which have been built since 1884. There are also ninety-three reservoirs and 3375 headgates. These ditches irrigate 242,000 acres of land under cultivation, in all 472,000 acres.

LATER NEWS.

THE Venezuelan Government chartered a swift 1000-ton steel steamer in New York City and decided to arm her and send her after the South Portland, which left New York a few days ago with contraband supplies, and will subsequently employ her as a cruiser on the Venezuelan coast.

THE South Carolina Democratic State Convention met at Columbia. It was composed of 264 Tillmanites (Farmers' Alliance) and fifty-six Conservatives. A platform was adopted which pledges the support of the State party to Cleveland and Stevenson. Governor Tillman and the incumbent State officers were then renominated with the exception of Attorney-General McLaurin, who recently received the nomination for Congress in the Sixth District, in whose stead District Attorney-General Townsend was nominated.

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER, of Indiana, while in Washington, said that the report that he had resigned the position of Minister to Italy is true.

THE whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, of New Bedford, Mass., has been seized by a Russian man-of-war as a prize sealing schooner for whaling in the open Okhotsk Sea, and has been taken to Vladivostock.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, the American who killed M. Abielle, Mrs. Deacon's admirer, has been pardoned by President Carnot of France.

THE General Term at Saratoga, N. Y. handed down a decision in the Oneida County case, declaring constitutional the recent legislative apportionment.

SECRETARY LOVEJOY, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was arrested at Homestead, Penn., charged with aggravated riot, assault and battery.

THE Chinese Civil Rights League held a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, to protest against the Registration act.

JOHNSON, of Minneapolis, Minn., lowered the mile bicycle record to 1:56 3-5 on the kite track at Independence, Iowa.

THE Democrats and Populists of South Dakota have agreed on an electoral ticket, each party to have two electors. At the last election the Democrats and Populists together cast 43,000 votes, 9000 more than the Republicans.

WILLIAM LOCH, aged thirty-six, of Hamanville, Penn., while crazy from typhoid fever, nearly severed the head of his sixteen-months-old-child from its body. He offered it as a sacrifice, and bathed his face in its blood. Several men witnessed the butchery, but were powerless to prevent it.

SECRETARY FOSTER ordered Dr. Hamilton to turn Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., over to Dr. Sawtelle and to return to his station at Chicago via Washington.

THE centennial of the French Republic was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country; President Carnot attended the exercises at the Pantheon, in Paris, where Premier Loubet and M. Floquet pronounced orations.

THE cholera epidemic began spreading in Berlin and Brussels, and decreasing in St. Petersburg; there was at the same time a slight increase in the number of new cases and deaths in Hamburg.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE New Yorks are playing a miserable fielding game.

STEVENSON, Philadelphia's centrefielder, is a deaf mute.

No one League team contains so many fast runners as the Cleveland team.

THE nine League games on Labor Day were witnessed by 27,389 spectators.

DONOVAN has been doing phenomenal work for the Pittsburgs. He is a power in that team.

THE Pittsburg Club now has the second season's record for consecutive victories—nine straight.

NEW YORK'S new catcher, McMahon, plays first base like a veteran, and his stick work is phenomenal.

CAPTAIN WARD, of Brooklyn, has temporarily fallen off in batting along with the rest of his team.

THE New Yorks have released O'Rourke and have signed Knowles, formerly of Washington, to play third base.

ONE of the prettiest fielding short stops in the League is McKean, of Cleveland. He picks up the ball clean and is a hard, sure and graceful thrower.

ON the recent western trip Ewing, of New York, received a split hand, a blow on his throwing arm and a spiking in the leg by Bassett which Ewing thinks was intentional.

GLASSCOCK, of St. Louis, has been playing better ball this season than ever before in his long career as a player. Young blood players may come and go, but "Black Jack" still is king of short stops.

STIVETTS, of Boston, is the only League pitcher who has shut out an opposing team without a hit this season. Crane, Whiting, Mullane, Clarkson, Hutchison and Sanders have held their opponents down to one hit.

HANLON says the finest infield ever together was the old Chicago infield—Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns. And he is right. These were four of the greatest players who have ever succeeded on the ball field when each was at his best.

A SINGULAR thing happened in connection with the accident to Meara, of the Montgomery (Ala.) Club. When this player broke his leg sliding to second base one end of the broken bone protruded through the flesh and a butcher named Heidel was so affected by the sight that he fainted.

HALF the recent successes of the Cleveland team have been due to the confidence that the team has in its pitchers. Even if they do get batted hard now and then there is not a player connected with the club but has an unshaken belief that at some point during the game the tide will turn in Cleveland's behalf.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland.	41	17	.707	Chicago	28	30	.483
Boston	35	21	.625	Philad'lp'a	28	30	.483
Pittsburg	33	26	.559	Louisville	25	33	.431
Brooklyn	32	26	.552	Baltimore	23	31	.426
New York	29	27	.518	St. Louis	21	38	.356
Cincinnati	29	28	.509	Washing'n	19	37	.339

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The Government Statistician's Report for September.

The Statistician's report, submitted to the Department of Agriculture, shows that there has been a decline in the condition of corn for September. In comparison with September reports of the past ten years, only three were lower—1890, 1887 and 1886.

The September average condition of wheat, as harvested, is 85.3; of winter, 87.6, and spring, 81.2. Although these figures show a slight decline from those for wheat for the corresponding month in 1891, it is nevertheless higher than for five years in the preceding ten.

The condition of oats is very unfavorable, there being a decline since June. The consolidated county returns of the present month show a decline of more than seven points, the average of 78.9 reported for the month being the lowest, with one exception, ever reported.

The condition of rye and barley has changed but little, although the harvest season has been badly handicapped by rain and storms.

The condition of potatoes is very unfavorable, the average being, with two exceptions, the lowest ever reported for September.

Cotton is lower than in any September since 1883.

SIX AT A BIRTH.

The Wife of a North Carolina Mountaineer Beats the Record.

The wife of Charles Billings, a poor mountaineer, living in Ashe County, North Carolina, twenty-eight miles from the nearest railroad station, has just given birth to six children, all boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds each and all are alive.

Mrs. Billings is of medium stature, and thirty-one years old. She has four other children, but they were all born singly.

Billings depends on game, fish, etc., for a living, but since the arrival of the sextet he has been accepting congratulations and donations extended by rural hospitality.

WILL HE GET THERE?

Great interest centers in the question, "Will Captain Andrews, the Sapolio Columbus, reach Palos in his little boat?" Last week we told of his start, and how pluckily he wrote by an incoming sailer which passed him many hundred miles from shore. Now we can add to that report the following news item just as it was published in the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York:

SPOKE THE SAPOLIO.

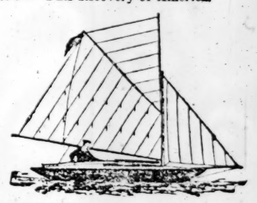
CAPTAIN ANDREWS MAKING HIS WAY TO HUELVA AND PALOS.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Dalziel's Special News).—Advices received to-day from Corunna state that the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrived there on Aug. 11, from Havana, reported that on Aug. 5 she fell in with a small boat named Sapolio, manned by Captain William A. Andrews.

In answer to questions of the Captain of the Vera Cruz, Andrews said he had sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., with the intention and hope of arriving at Huelva and Palos de Moguer, on the Rio Tinto, by next October, in time for the occasion of the public festivals in connection with the Columbus centenary.

The Captain of the Vera Cruz offered Andrews any provisions he required, but the latter replied he did not want any, and only desired to be reported.

It will be recollected that it was from Palos that Columbus sailed in 1492 when he set out on his discovery of America.



The above report was later confirmed by cables from Madrid, one of which said:

The Captain of the Vera Cruz describes Captain Andrews as hale and hearty. Captain Andrews, he says, resented a question as to whether he wished to be taken aboard the steamer, declaring that he was certain that he could reach Huelva without assistance in time for the October fetes. He asked only one favor—that the Captain of the Vera Cruz should hand a letter to the American Consul at the first Spanish port he entered. Captain Andrews then tied his letter to a piece of scrap iron and threw it aboard the Vera Cruz, and after mutual farewells and wishes for a prosperous voyage the two vessels parted.

On the following day, August 6th, the "Sapolio" fell in with the German ship "Adolf," Captain A. Scheepsma, who writes that on that date he supplied Captain Andrews with "fresh water, fresh bread, eggs, and claret, also with a lantern and a length of line, captain and boat being all right." We give it just as written, showing that our German friend can be as liberal with his letters as with the fresh bread, which must have proved so grateful to the daring lone-voyager who carries no fire, and on whom the baker does not call in the morning.

* * * * * *

The New York *Herald*, in an editorial article on August 20th, rather unjustly commented on Captain Andrews' trip. It said:

The cable dispatch published yesterday giving news of the intrepid Captain Anderson, of dory fame, has given encouragement, if not assurance, to his friends. * * *

There can be no scientific value in voyages of this sort and no results can come from them that are of much interest to the general public, save the proof that a sixteen foot boat may in exceedingly calm weather cross the Atlantic. * * * Were Captain Anderson to prove by his attempt that a transatlantic voyage was infinitely more pleasant and rapid in a small boat than in an ocean palace, then the community might be grateful. Most interest now centres in the possibility of his finishing his trip alive.

* * * * * *

Just how Captain Andrews (not Anderson, as the *Herald* has it) could select sixty days of "exceedingly calm weather" remains for the *Herald* weather makers to show. If this voyage draws out such an extraordinary contribution to marine science, it will almost equal the discovery of gravitation. But there are other things to be claimed in behalf of the venture, some of which are well stated in the following letter written in reply to this criticism:

Editor N. Y. HERALD:

Admitting that Capt. Andrews' voyage may not benefit science, add that he may not convince travelers that a small boat is superior to an ocean palace, I would contend that every passenger in an Ocean Greyhound should sleep easier in his comfortable berth when he knows that the great sea has been successfully crossed in a cockleshell; and may not many lives be saved by this plain object lesson, showing that a wooden boat is unsinkable? On lake, and river, and bay, hundreds go down annually who lose presence of mind because they fail to realize this simple fact. And is there not a lesson to be learned in courage, in endurance and good seamanship? Does not any man who successfully controls the elements add to man's confidence and benefit the whole community?

Visitors to the World's Fair, at Chicago, will eagerly seek out this American Columbus and see for themselves his little folding boat, the "Sapolio," with which he is scouring the seas to show the world that modern men and modern methods are far ahead of the year 1492. W. A. NUZUM.

Not as Many Stars as We Imagine.

There seems to be little doubt that the number of the visible stars is really limited. Most astronomers now admit that the total number of stars visible in our largest telescopes cannot much exceed 100,000,000. This is, of course, a large number, but compared with an infinite number it is really very small. It may be proved mathematically — and the demonstration is a very simple one—that were the number of stars really infinite, and equally distributed through infinite space, the whole heavens would shine with the brightness of the sun.

Orchestra in a Prison.

One of the largest orchestras in the world is at a prison in Pennsylvania. Here a nightly concert is given by what is probably the strangest orchestra ever known, consisting of about 300 performers who never see one another. This prison is perhaps the only one in the world where the inmates are allowed to cultivate the art of music and the privilege is deeply appreciated by them. The music begins precisely at 6 o'clock every evening and ends at the stroke of 7. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Lapps.

The Lapps call their country Sabme or Same, and themselves Samelots, and the term lots has generally been supposed to be a contemptuous nickname given to them by foreigners, derived from the Finnish "lappu," and meaning simply "land's-end-folk." A more plausable suggestion, however, is that of Professor Friis, of Christiania, who refers the term to an old Finnish root "lappas," signifying to roam or wander about, in allusion to their nomad habits. In the mouth of southern or more civil